

XENIA SENTINEL.

Tuesday, Oct. 11, 1864.

SETH W. BROWN, Editor.

Office, on Main Street, opp. Court House.



Barren of promise, by freedom unfurled!
Banner of hope, a waiting world!
Shining above the stormy throng,
A rift in the murky clouds of wrong—
Clouds that shall melt from their banner of light,
Till the whole round world is blue and bright.

"If any man attempts to haul down the American Flag, shoot him on the spot!"—JAMES A. DIX.

FOR PRESIDENT.

Abraham Lincoln.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

Andrew Johnson.

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR CONGRESS.

SAMUEL SHELLABARGER.

FOR SENATOR.

H. W. SMITH.

Union State Ticket.

For Supreme Judge—Full Term.

LUTHER DAY.

To Fill Vacancies—Long Vacancy.

WILLIAM WHITE.

(Short Vacancy.)

HORACE WILDER.

For Secretary of State.

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH.

For Attorney-General.

WILLIAM P. RICHARDSON.

For Controller of the Treasury.

MOSES E. BRADLEY.

For Board of Public Works—Full Term.

PHILIP HERZING.

(To Fill Vacancy.)

JAMES MOORE.

For Congress—Seventh District.

SAMUEL SHELLABARGER.

For Judge of Court of Common Pleas.

JAMES J. WINANS.

COUNTY TICKET.

For Auditor.

W. C. M. BAKER.

For Sheriff.

HENRY BARNES.

Prosecuting Attorney.

R. H. MUNGER.

Commissioner.

DANIEL McMILLAN.

Insolvency Director.

BRINTON BAKER.

Clerk.

LEIGH McCLUNG.

Unionists.

Many of our readers will receive their paper to-day before the closing of the polls, and let us say to each and every one—let it be impressed upon the minds of all—"do your duty to-day at the ballot box!"

So important an election as the one to-day has certainly never transpired in our country, and perhaps in no other. Our country has seen, in days of old, many exciting election days, on which were decided great political questions. We have voted for this measure, and against that; for this man, and against that; for this man, and against that; but never before, so nearly as we do to-day, have we voted on the naked issue, government or no government.

Indeed we had an important election last year in this state. We decided then between treason and war on one side, and patriotism and peace on the other—between traitor Vallandigham on one side, and honest John Brown on the other. But important as was that election to us, it was almost wholly of state interest; but to-day, the election in Ohio is of no less than national importance, for "as goes the state now, so goes the nation," at which time we are certainly to decide, finally, whether the Government of our fathers is to last longer or not.

It is the influence which this election will exert on the Presidential election that makes this day so important.

If we carry Ohio by a good majority for the Union to-day, we may expect to carry her by an increased majority on the eight day of next month. A sweeping Union majority will have the most depressing influence on our enemies—it will dishearten them; they will cease their electioneering efforts; and will not even poll their average vote at the next election. A sweeping majority now will be beneficial in another respect. It is to be remembered that there is always a large class of doubtful voters,

composed of men who really have no minds of their own, who are ever seeking only to go with the stronger side, with the majority, with the current. We have in Greene county, at the least calculation, one hundred and fifty just such voters—men who are only endeavoring to see "which side is going to beat." These will vote with us in November if we carry the election to-day; if we lose the election to-day they will vote against us in November.

This contest is of the utmost importance to us in another respect. Before the sunlight of another day we shall have decided who is to represent us for the next term in the lower House of the Congress of the United States. We will either vote Mr. Cox to the National Legislature again, or we will vote Hon. Samuel Shellabarger there. Shall it be the former or the latter? We decide to-day. Laying aside all strictly party feeling, it does certainly seem that we have had, if not too much, certainly enough, of Mr. Samuel Cox. Let us see. We, the people of Greene county, are firmly devoted to the cause of the maintenance of the Union. We are devoted to this cause for the reason that we love good government, and for the reason that we believe that the issue of good government or no government is to be decided in this contest for the maintenance of the Union.

And if we are not devoted to the cause of the Union for this reason, we are at least for another, and a grand one—for the reason that for more than three long years we have been sending our bravest and best to fight and die for the country. If the Union was not precious to us three years ago, it is not precious to-day—precious above all earthly things. We often value a thing by its cost. Count what we have given for this Union in the bloody years just gone; and yet it can not be done. You can not count all the sad lone graves in the ravines, on the hill-sides and in the valleys of the South where repose in their last sleep your many dear sons and brothers and fathers who went down before the rebel wave or the "pale scepter" to rise no more. You can not count the bones of your precious dead that bleach unnumbered and unburied on fields where rebel and patriot blood mingled to make the gore of deadly conflict. You can not count all your diseased who for life will be pale living skeletons around your hearthstones, and all your maimed who will be cripples through all earth's time. You cannot count the painful tears, the broken hearts, the rent souls of your daughters and sisters and mothers who in the lone quiet of their homes have brooded, and prayed and agonized over irretrievable loss and unhealing sorrow. No one can count the price three years have paid; none less than superhuman can; nor can you ever know or ever realize it; it is only recorded in Heaven by Him who noteth even the fall of every sparrow. Dear before, this awful cost has made the Union dearer than ever to the people. Of worth in our estimation before the war, now, after all the tears and blood of these years, it should be to us beyond all earthly price. Then let us do a patriotic citizen's duty to-day at the ballot box.

But what has Mr. Samuel S. Cox ever done in Congress, or out of it, as our representative, to carry in to practical effect the patriotic sentiment of his constituents? He has been the enemy rather than the friend of the Union since the breaking out of the war. This is the conclusion arrived at by a view of his votes and speeches in Congress. He has declared the war for the Union unjust, unholy and unconstitutional. He has voted for sending peace commissioners to Richmond to compromise with rebels in arms. He has voted against every law to put money in to the almost overburdened Treasury of the United States. He has voted against every measure calculated to hurt the rebels or the rebellion. He has voted against the conscription law on all occasions. He has declared and voted against the war from the first to the last. And to-day he is laboring for the success of a party which declares the war a failure, and demands an "armistice" and a "convention of the states." Mr. Samuel S. Cox gives "aid and comfort" to the enemies of our Government, and discouragement to the friends of Union.

On the other hand, Hon. Samuel Shellabarger, by his speeches, has ever shown himself the firm friend of the Union. The contest then to-day is between an enemy to the country and a patriot. Let us decide as becomes intelligent patriotic men.

Freedom! the stake is a grand one. It is the Union—free institutions—popular government—nothing less. Leave your workshops, leave your farms, leave your counting rooms, and labor to-day for your country, and a glorious victory will be ours!

Who Commenced the War?

In an unlooked-for moment, the red glare of war lit up our whole country. And who kindled its fire? Who first took up the sword? There are those who tell us that President Lincoln commenced the war. Can we not induce those who tell us this to look for one moment at the record of history? And will they not believe the facts, the plain, even undisputed facts of that record—a record made up recently that has hardly had time to pass into history? We only have to go back to show, by events as they actually occurred, to the satisfaction of every man who is willing to be fair and honest, that this war was forced upon the country, not by President Lincoln—not by any man, or by any set of men, in the North—but by a conspiracy in the South, which determined either to rule this Government or ruin it—a conspiracy which was conceived many years ago, and which came to light in South Carolina in the days of nullification. But General Jackson, an iron-willed democrat of the glorious old party to which he belonged, squelched out by force the conspiracy of that day. And will not those who call themselves democrats to-day, admit that Andrew Jackson was a good democrat? Will they not admit that his policy was the true one then? Most certainly they will—or at least they should—for while the old General was in life they loved to stand by him, and now that his form moulders in the tomb, and dust returns to dust, they should not desert his glorious memory by disowning the policy which he used in putting down a traitorous conspiracy against the Government. Certainly, no man who belonged to the democratic party in its palmy days, can now wish to depart from the policy of so honored a father of the party as was Andrew Jackson. And if a policy of force was necessary then, when merely one state proposed to nullify a law of the statute book, how much more necessary is such a policy now, when not merely one state, but thirteen states propose, not merely to nullify a law of the statute book, but to set at defiance the highest laws of the Union and destroy the Government itself? We are safe in concluding that if Andrew Jackson were alive now, he would be in favor of maintaining the Union, and even by force if necessary.

But we are told that President Lincoln commenced the war. Now it is simply a matter of undisputed history that South Carolina raised the palmetto flag, long before Abraham Lincoln left his quiet home in Springfield, Illinois. While even yet he was a private citizen, at his own home, the Confederacy was organized by the adoption of the constitution at Montgomery, and by the election of Mr. Davis as President of the new Government. Armies were organized, forts, arsenals, dock-yards, and mints, were seized and appropriated to the use of the insurgents. All these outrages against the Government were perpetrated under a democratic Administration; while Mr. Buchanan was in the Presidential Chair. In the face of history how can men have the hardihood to tell us that the war was commenced by Mr. Lincoln? And on the day of President Lincoln's inauguration, he appealed to the people of the South to lay down their arms and avoid the momentous horrors of civil war. He assured the people of the South that all their Constitutional rights would be religiously respected. He told them that the Government would not be the aggressor, and that if war came upon the country, they would themselves be the cause. And even for weeks and weeks after President Lincoln assumed the reins of power, no measures of force were resorted to. The vain hope that the rebels would voluntarily come back to their allegiance was entertained, until the Government was almost helpless, and not until our flag was fired on at Fort Sumter did President Lincoln issue a call for troops.

And yet in the face of all these facts, we are told that President Lincoln "commenced this war." Such men should blush for their wicked intentional falsification of history. President Lincoln did not commence the war; the North did not commence the war; the war was commenced by a conspiracy in the South; its leaders first lit the torch of civil conflict—first took up the sword, and as justice reigns in Heaven, so it shall on Earth, and these rebels will perish by the sword, and their sympathizers and abettors in the loyal states will be held up to the withering scorn and indignation of future generations.

Dr. Barton, Verden of Morton College, was the ally of his time. Of the puns belonging to Dr. Barton, we believe that the following is little known. As he was a man of remarkable intelligence, people told him everything that happened. A gentleman coming one day into his room, told him that Dr. Verden was dead. "What!" said he, "Verden dead! thank God it is neither a nor I!"

Freemen! the stake is a grand one. It is the Union—free institutions—popular government—nothing less. Leave your workshops, leave your farms, leave your counting rooms, and labor to-day for your country, and a glorious victory will be ours!

While we were in Egypt, we passed several places where political meetings were usually held, and we must confess we were surprised at the enthusiasm manifested for Old Abe.

We were assured that Egypt would certainly go for Lincoln although it has heretofore given democratic majorities. Whenever we took the vote of any crowd we were in, we found about 3 or 4 for Lincoln to one for McClellan—and without joking that one was generally a boasting friend of the south or unacquainted with the political and military state of affairs, and woefully fearful that the negro might be set free and become his equal.

Every day after dark, catching and worrying while a good-sized hog would manage to shoulder Mr. Porke and carry him squealing horribly, to the boat.

Arriving at Memphis we were treated with that respect which every decent man ought to receive every where, and we could not help noticing the contrast between the provision furnished here and the inferior food offered at Tod Barracks, O.

There we find less prejudice against negro soldiers than at the north. We see many white and black soldiers mingling together as though it were all right, and the department of the black soldiers is such that there is little difficulty in doing away with that prejudice. I have the names and companies of many who were mistreated at Tod Barracks and they as well as we are responsible for any complaints made in this letter. We can furnish plenty of evidence. Yours with respect
And in favor of Lincoln.
O. J.

Letter from a Soldier.

TOD BARRACKS,
COLUMBUS, O. Sept. 22nd 1864.

EDITOR SENTINEL:

Here we are again in Lincoln's army ready to do "as Lincoln says," for our confidence in Old Abe is still undiminished. We believe the government will be fully restored in every rebel state, if we do not now change rulers and begin a new policy—to land we know not where. While we know the government intends to treat its defenders as men, and not as criminals unless they commit some crime, we know, too, that there are some government officers at Tod Barracks, who are unworthy of the places they occupy.

Volunteers come into Tod Barracks full of enthusiasm and patriotic zeal, ready to do any duty for their country. Reenlisted veterans, who have met lions on the field of battle, come here feeling that they as freemen are determined to still stand by the "banner of beauty and glory." They do not think they are slaves—they do not think they should be treated like villains, because they have offered their services to assist in upholding republican government—but they do think they are entitled to the respect which white men deserve.

But one day's residence in this military prison, (it deserves no better name) is enough to convince them, that they need not anticipate any more regard from the insolent officers here, than if they were slaves subject to the will of some southern satrap.

Corporals and sergeants are permitted to curse and abuse the men, (placed under their control until they are sent to their regiments) with bitter oaths and filthy and abusive language.

They offered us inferior food, not such as the government allows, and this not in the enemy's country where it could not be helped but right here in the Capital City of Ohio where citizens can get every luxury, and when we complained of this, we were threatened with the punishment of the guard-house if we said anything more about it.

In stead of encouraging the patriotic spirit of the men, these things dispirit them and we think the authorities should do all they could to keep up the noble feeling of love of country in the hearts of soldiers by serving them as something like their equals.

Memphis, Tenn. Sept. 23rd 1864.
Our battery is in Georgia, but we suppose by some blunder of the Tod Barracks chaps, we have been sent a thousand miles out of our way, and they intended that we should go on to Vicksburg 416 miles still farther down the river, but the intelligent and polite officer, Captain Knight, commander of provisional encampment here, determined to stop our mad career and give us transportation up the river, via Cairo to where we belong in Georgia.

We can't help enjoying this pleasure excursion but Uncle Sam pays the expenses of the trip.

When we left Columbus O. the guards were so unpleasantly strict, a la Tod Barracks, but their severity of manner grew less by degrees as the distance from T. B. increased, until we got to Memphis, since which time, our guards were as common as we were and treated us as trusty comrades and Union soldiers as we are.

It is exceedingly unpleasant to be under guard, even when necessary, and every indication of domineering, will be felt by the soldier, who has committed no crime, and though it may be a necessary evil yet one does not like to be kept a prisoner when going to the front.

We had an opportunity of finding out the drift of political opinions. Lincoln's opinion that we ought not to swap horses when crossing a river coincides with that of the people, for they seemed to be profoundly impressed with the Lincoln idea. They have Lincoln on the brain.

In Egypt, Illinois, we passed several places where political meetings were usually held, and we must confess we were surprised at the enthusiasm manifested for Old Abe.

We were assured that Egypt would certainly go for Lincoln although it has heretofore given democratic majorities. Whenever we took the vote of any crowd we were in, we found about 3 or 4 for Lincoln to one for McClellan—and without joking that one was generally a boasting friend of the south or unacquainted with the political and military state of affairs, and woefully fearful that the negro might be set free and become his equal.

Every day after dark, catching and worrying while a good-sized hog would manage to shoulder Mr. Porke and carry him squealing horribly, to the boat.

There we find less prejudice against negro soldiers than at the north. We see many white and black soldiers mingling together as though it were all right, and the department of the black soldiers is such that there is little difficulty in doing away with that prejudice. I have the names and companies of many who were mistreated at Tod Barracks and they as well as we are responsible for any complaints made in this letter. We can furnish plenty of evidence. Yours with respect
And in favor of Lincoln.
O. J.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that certificates will be received for the U. S. 7-30 Loan, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum—principal and interest to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, at the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000 and \$5,000, and in subscription for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original certificate of deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from the date of deposit. Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent, which will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of the bill for the amount, certified to by the original certificate of deposit, and the notes, conditions for conversion must be made from the deposit.

Special Advantages of this Loan.
First. A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and requiring no cash. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it can not be left behind in the offer of the best security, either in government securities or in notes of bonds payable in government notes.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated for the purchase of real estate, with banks as collateral for discounts.

Conversion into Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bonds. In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than six per cent. cash, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated for the purchase of real estate, with banks as collateral for discounts.

Conversion into Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bonds. In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than six per cent. cash, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated for the purchase of real estate, with banks as collateral for discounts.

Conversion into Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bonds. In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than six per cent. cash, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated for the purchase of real estate, with banks as collateral for discounts.

Conversion into Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bonds. In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than six per cent. cash, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

JACOBY'S PICTURE GALLERY.

W. H. Jacoby,
PHOTOGRAPHER.
No. 5 Main Street,
Opposite Court House,
Xenia, Ohio.

Is now Open to the Nation

He is prepared to take all kinds of Pictures and the finest ever made in this city. Don't forget to call and get your Photographs at Jacoby's Gallery. Persons will do well to call and examine his work, before going elsewhere.

LOOK HERE!

Books, Stationery, &c.

N. 4 Main Street,
Xenia, Ohio.

If you want Pocket Bibles, Psalm Books, or Commentaries on the Holy Scriptures, go to Fleming & Dean's.

If you want Wall Paper, Gilt Frames, fine Penmanship, or the very best of Stationery, go to Fleming & Dean's.

If you want any kind of School Books used in the Public Schools, or Seminars, go to Fleming & Dean's.

If you want Theological Books, Catechisms, or fine Photo Albums, go to Fleming & Dean's.

If you want Walking Cakes, Hand-books, or any of the popular Periodicals of the day, go to Fleming & Dean's.

If you want a copy of the Minutes of the General Assembly of the U. S. Church, go to Fleming & Dean's.

If you want Methodist Hymn Books, Baptist Hymn Books, or Presbyterian Hymn Books, you will find them at Fleming & Dean's.

If you have any good clean linen or Cotton Goods and want the highest price for them, take them to

Fleming & Dean,
No. 4 Main Street,
Xenia, Ohio.

DIARIES for 1864.

General Butler in New Orleans.

By Parson. Muslin, \$2.

LETTERS TO THE JONESSES.

By Timothy Titchum; \$1.25.

AMBER GODS,

By Miss Prescott; \$1.50.

For sale by

Harris & Co.

Petition--Legal.

Court of Common Pleas, Greene County, Ohio.

Abraham Vannoy, Plaintiff against Horace Mann, George C. Mann, Benjamin F. Mann, Mary Mann, John Keeler, Administrator of Horace Mann, deceased, Mary Mann and George Haywood, Guardians of Horace Mann, George C. Mann and Benjamin F. Mann, Defendants.

The said Horace Mann, George C. Mann, Benjamin F. Mann, and Mary Mann of and from the County of Greene, in the State of Ohio, against you the said defendants, setting forth in substance, among other things that on or about the day of 1860, one Austin S. Dean, for a will and valuable consideration sold and conveyed unto the plaintiff, a general warrant, in fee simple, lot number three, (No. 3) in the village of Yellow Springs, Greene County, Ohio, commencing 150 feet from the street, running in front of the School House, and extending back about 123 feet to an alley, said said Dean having owned said premises up to June 18th, 1850, by an equitable title did on said day purchase the legal title of a regular sheriff's sale, under an order of the Court of Common Pleas of said County, which purchase he made through the agency of Horace Mann, since deceased.

That said sale was confirmed by said court, and that said court, at the June term thereof, 1860, also by mistake or oversight, ordered Samuel Crumbaugh, then setting sheriff of said county to execute and deliver a deed for said premises to said Horace Mann, who was the agent for said Dean in said purchase without having or claiming any interest therein instead of said Dean the real purchaser who paid the entire consideration therefor, and was entitled to said deed, that said deed so ordered was on the 1st day of August, 1860, executed to said Horace Mann, and saying that said deed may be recalled and the sheriff of said county ordered to make and execute a deed for said premises to plaintiff, or in case the same should not be found consistent with law and equity that said heirs as they shall arrive at the age of majority be ordered to gather with said Mary Mann to execute deeds to the plaintiff for said premises, and that such order shall stand as an order of said court, and that the said defendants are notified that they are required to appear and answer said petition on or before the third Saturday after the 11th day of October 1864.

GATCHEL SEXTON,
Xenia August the 11th 1864.

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th

Aug. 25th